

# CHINA

THE



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4682. 號六月七日一千八百七十八年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

日七初月六年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, S. Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOUGH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEATT & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Macao, LAMMERT & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND,.....1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—F. D. SASPOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.  
H. L. DALBYMELE, Esq.  
H. HORPUS, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£500,000.  
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.  
China, March 8, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

**NOTICE.**

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr S. J. DAVID in our Firm at the Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1876.

E. D. SASOON & Co.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1878.

**NOTICE.**

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, CHIN HU (Wah Tse Yat Po), CHANGED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN,  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
IN Reference to the above, the Under-signed has leased the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEE YOOK CHU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM,  
Leaves of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. VENICE having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Under-signed, whence and/or from thence, or boats delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining undelivered after 10th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1878.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to defray expenses.

A R 1/2, 2 Cases MUSKETE,  
Ex "Oxfordshire,"  
from London, 3d March, 1876.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, June 20, 1878.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE British S. S. Japan, Captain H. De SMIDT, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

CONSIGNERS of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY,  
Agent.

Ex "Amazon."

HH 1886. The Tide Surveyor, 4 cases  
F. L. M. Customs, Canton, Wine, from  
Marseille.

TH 1844. Mr L. Thévenin, 1 case Ink, Marseilles.

Hongkong, June 20, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per S. S. Euphrates, in London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 26th instant, at noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-signed.

Goods remaining undelivered after Saturday, the 26th instant, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

## For Sale.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs.)

CUT LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lyte's Patent).

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 lbs.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 lbs.

MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 lbs.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 lbs.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 lbs.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and

MOLASSES.

SPRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT,

RUM, 45°, 30°, O. P. and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONICAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER,

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

East Point,

Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 90 A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP

"ARGENTINO,"

915 Tons Registered (1426 Tons Gross).

For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,

Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean

Ports, Southampton,

and London,

Also,

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship TEHERAN, Captain A. JOHNSON, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL SHIPMENT COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and touching at YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 18th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 8, 1878.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about August 1st, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Return is made on Return Passage.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 8, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid up, £1,420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE, £200,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND, £104,000  
Total Capital and Reserves, £1,724,000

On this date.

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. P. EVANS, Esq.

O. LUCAS, Esq.

C. KREBS, Esq.

W. MEYERINCK, Esq.

Secretary:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agents in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and

the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital.

ALL THE PROFITS

OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS WILL BE

ANNUALLY DISTRIBUTED AMONG ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS IN PROPORTION TO THE PREMIUM PAID BY THEM.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant

POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or

Good on board Vessel, and on Ships or

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.**  
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES, AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storkeepers.

**CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
PUEVYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

**REMOVAL NOTICE**

**PELLATT & Co.,  
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,**

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

**NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,**

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE

CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of

**TABLE GLASS**, for household use, Regimental

Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins,

&c.; also

**CHANDLIERES**, for Gas, Kerosene and Candle.

**CHINA and STONEWARE**, for Breakfast, Dinner,

Dessert and Tea Service.

**CHEMICAL GLASSWARE**, Stems, Glasses,

Vases, &c.

**ELECTROPLATED LINEN, CLOTHES,** &c.

and all Messes and HOTEL requisites.

\* \* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance of London reference and addressed to the Offices,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

**PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.**



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a minor, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against these evils, which so often beset the human race, yet though they cure all disorders of the liver and stomach, the frequent occurrences of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism and all skin diseases, and is much used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial affections.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storkeepers throughout the United Kingdom and America, in every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 539, Oxford Street, London.

\* \* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20 Apr 78 1w 26t

"BRIGHT AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, INDIA RUBBER AND ELECTRO-PLATE PLATE GLASSE, ETC. TAKES UD. EACH.  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS SD. EACH: AND TINS,  
GD. 1/- 2/- 4/- EACH.

**OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFEBOARDS**

PREVENT FRICITION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. DAVID'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

(NON-MERCURIAL).  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE PLATE GLASSE, ETC. TAKES UD. EACH.

**OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

In Solid Blocks—1lb. 2d. 4d. 6d. & 10d. Boxes

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
INDIA RUBBER, KNIFEBOARDS,  
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,  
BLACK LEAD, &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

**Intimations.**

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**  
**Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE**  
(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminence Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

**Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**

**Remedial uses and action.**

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvelous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men excel its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s, 1½d., 2s, 9d. & 4s. 6d.

8june78 1w 26t 1ds78

**PERFUMERY.**

**J. & E. Atkinson's  
ESS: YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE**

—SARCANthus; OLD BROWN  
WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-

DER: FLORIDA WATER.  
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,  
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,  
printed in seven colours.

25May78 2

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100

characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations will bear henceforth the annexed Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 26, Strand, London.

15Sep77 12 26t 14Sep78

**NOW READY.**

Circular, large sheet.

**THE AMENDED HONG LIST** in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

14Sep78

15Sep78

16Sep78

17Sep78

18Sep78

19Sep78

20Sep78

21Sep78

22Sep78

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24Oct78

25Oct78

26Oct78

27Oct78

28Oct78

29Oct78

30Oct78

31Oct78

1Nov78

2Nov78

3Nov78

## Intimations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

We beg to intimate that, during the months of July, August and September, the Price of I.C.E will be 2½ Cents per lb. The smallest quantity sold 4 pounds.

As the demand at present is more than we can meet, and will be heavier during the above months, we have decided upon the advance in price solely with the object of keeping the consumption within the producing power of our present machinery, and so endeavouring to give all consumers a share. As soon as we feel the demand falling off, the price will be reduced again to the usual 2 Cents per lb.

While thanking the Community for the support they have hitherto accorded us, we trust they will bear with us at this time in our efforts to meet the wants of all, as next year, with the addition of our new Machinery, there will be no lack of supplies, and consequently no necessity for going beyond the charge of 2 Cents per lb.

KYLE &amp; BAIN.

Hongkong, June 27, 1878. Jy11

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.  
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.  
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.  
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,  
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.Assets ..... \$31,700,000  
Surplus ..... \$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Agents,

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captains, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crews of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J. Graham.—Birley & Co.

ANNIE LOWRAY, British barque, Captain B. Gale.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

W.H. DAVIS, American 3-m. schooner, Captain I. S. Endicott.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

MARIA BROCKMANN, German barque, Captain Kluth.—Meyer & Co.

Jean Pierre, French barque, Captain Legrasse.—Carlowitz & Co.

Tyburnia, British barque, Capt. Robert Gouin.—Olyphant & Co.

Hindostan, British ship, Captain Joshua Belyea.—F. & O. S. N. Co.

Sire, German barque, Captain S. L. B. Sonnen.—Wm. Fuston & Co.

Kate Tatham, British barque, Captain Potholby.—Birley & Co.

## CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

## DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr Bright's Phosphodyne that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr Bright's Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

## DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only reliable remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints

AND ALL Functional Disturbances.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the élite, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any weaker and possibly dangerous substitute.

## FOR SALE.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction, Royal 8vo, pp. 406.—By ERNST JOHN KETTEL, Ph.D., Tübingen.

Price, FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF, per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KENNEDY & WATSON, Shanghai, Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 5/- each.

China Mail Office.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL,  
HONGKONG.DAVE CARSON'S  
MINSTREL,  
VARIETY AND COMEDY  
COMPANY,  
WILLHAVE THE HONOUR OF  
GIVING ANOTHER OF THEIR SPARKLING  
ENTERTAINMENTS,  
ONMO-DAY,  
8th JULY, 1878.THE  
GREATEST BILL OF THE SERIES.COMEDIETTA!  
VARIETY!  
BURLESQUE!!Mr. CARSON will have the Honour to  
Produce an Original Version of  
the Burlesque Tragic  
Opera."BOMBASTES FURIOSO,"  
Introducing the  
GREAT WAR SONG  
"WE DON'T WANT TO FIGHT."DAVE CARSON,  
WILL POSITIVELY  
APPEAR in His Great Impersonation of  
THE BENGALEE BABOO.PROGRAMME:  
COMEDIETTA.The Evening's Entertainment will com-  
mence with  
A STORM IN A TEA CUP."Mr Felix Summerly... Mr J. H. FERRELL  
Mrs Felix Summerly... Mrs NOVILLE.  
Their Respected Parent... Mr J. E. ARNOLD.  
Their Jewel of a Servant... LITTLE ETTA.

An Interval of Five Minutes.

PART SECOND.  
VARIETY!!ETTA,  
"JACK BOWLING,"  
with NAUTICAL SONG AND HORNPIPE;Ballad... { "The Good Bye  
AT THE DOOR" } ...Gloss.  
Mr GEO. NOVILLE.Tyrolleme—"VARIATIONS DE HUMMEL,"  
Miss CARSON.To be followed by  
DAVE CARSON  
IN HIS LIVING PHOTOGRAPH OF THE  
BENGALEE BABOO.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.  
BURLESQUE!!THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT  
WILL CONCLUDE  
WITH THE BURLESQUE TRAGIC OPERA,  
entitled

"BOMBASTE'S FURIOSO."

CHARACTERS.  
Artaximous (King) { Miss NOVILLE.  
of Utopia). . . . . Mrs NOVILLE.General Bombastes. Mr J. B. FERRELL  
Fusbold (Minister of State). . . . . Mr GEO. NOVILLE.Courtiers. . . . . MESSRS ARNOLD and  
CHASE.

Distaffina. . . . . LITTLE ETTE.

Troops, Military Band and Veterans, by  
A HOST OF AUXILIARIES.MUSIO, SONGS, AND DANCES INTRODUCED  
IN THE BURLESQUE:1st.—That Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is  
sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and  
Signature of Patentee are printed on the  
label of every case.4th.—Directions for use in all the following  
languages are enclosed in each case,  
without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.English, French, German, Italian, Dutch,  
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish,  
Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras,  
Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only reliable remedy for

Nervous and Liver Complaints

AND ALL Functional Disturbances.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is  
patronised by the aristocracy and the élite,  
extensively used in the army and navy, and  
strongly recommended by the leading  
Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any weaker and possibly dangerous substitute.

## TENDERS are required for REPAIRS

to the above Vessel.

For Particulars apply to the Captain on  
Board, who does not bind himself to accept  
the lowest or any of the Tenders.Tenders to be sent on Board the Vessel  
before MONDAY, at Noon.TURNER & CO.,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1878. Jy10

## "OCEAN RAIDER"

TENDERS are required for REPAIRS

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For Particulars apply to the Captain on  
Board, who does not bind himself to accept  
the lowest or any of the Tenders.Tenders to be sent on Board the Vessel  
before MONDAY, at Noon.TURNER & CO.,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1878. Jy10

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO &amp; TAMSUL

The Steamship

Captain M. YOUNG, will be de-  
patched for the above Ports on

TUESDAY, the 9th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1878. Jy10

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

Capt. PUNCHARD, will be de-  
patched for the above Ports on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, at

Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1878. Jy10

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer

"SALVADORA,"

Capt. LARRINAGA, Master, will be de-  
patched as far as the above Ports on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, at

Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1878. Jy10

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 American Schooner

"WILLIAM H. DEITZ,"

Endroot, Master, will load

for the above Port, and will have

immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO.,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1878. Jy10

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of B. &amp; Co. (in diamond)

S 308 bales COTTON ex JAPAN

are hereby informed that the same have

been landed and stored in the Wanchoi

Godowns of the Undersigned unprotected

by Fire Insurance.

DAVID SASCOON, SONS &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878. Jy10

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on

WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th

instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878. Jy10

NOTICE TO SHIPPIERS.

ARRIVALS.

July 6, Mecca, British steamer, 684,

Marney, Saigon June 30, Rice.—LAND-

STEIN &amp; CO.

July 6, Sally, French barque, from

Whampoa.

July 6, Nicolaus,

their performance, which appeared in the letter of "Old Thespian" last night, was in several particulars unfair. We allude particularly to the remarks of our correspondent regarding Mr. Carson's local "hits." During several of the Company's entertainments we have attended here we have never heard in the allusions to local matters anything approaching "ribald buffoonery;" on the contrary, the "hits," while decent and witty enough, could only have caused the most thin-skinned of individuals any annoyance, and we believe it is a fact, that will be generally endorsed, that these local allusions have been one of the greatest attractions at Dave's entertainments. The Company, taken as a whole, is probably as good a one as could be brought to this distant part of the world with any prospect of the tour proving a financial success, and unquestionably its members are able to place before the public a thoroughly enjoyable Christy Minstrel entertainment. We make these remarks because we should be sorry if Dave suffered in patronage from anything that has appeared in the correspondence columns of this paper, feeling convinced, as we do, that Dave's entertainments are well deserving of support. Elsewhere Dave has a few words to say for himself.

**THE Sydney Morning Herald**, of the 1st ultimo, says:—Of the 450 Chinese which have arrived in Sydney from Hongkong during the last few weeks, upwards of 200 have gone to Melbourne.

The same paper says there has been an abnormal rising of the sea at Callao, doing damage to the extent of over half a million sterling. The wave came rolling in from the north, while the wind held steadily from the southward. Ships lying out in the bay were found to be not particularly affected, but those near the shore were found to be in very dangerous positions. The heat was intense at the time, the sun shining fiercely; but there was no storm or tempest during the commotion. Fortunately there was no great loss of life.

Against the proposed railway through Central Australia, from the borders of Victoria, through New South Wales and Queensland to Port Darwin, it appears from the *Courier Express*, that the project emanated from a wealthy capitalist whose name does not transpire but who is said to be well acquainted with the country through which such a line would pass. This gentleman is prepared, if permission be given to a private company to construct the line, to take shares in the concern to the extent of \$500,000.

**RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 3rd July, 1878:**

	European.	Chinese.
Thursday, June 27th,	49	263
Friday,	28th	227
Saturday,	29th	47
Sunday,	30th	65
Monday, July 1st,	76	475
Tuesday,	2nd,	55
Wednesday,	3rd,	340
Total,	366	1,978
Grand total,	2,342.	

The following notification from the Colonial Secretary's Office appears in the Government Gazette of to-day:—

Information having been received by His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., of the entry of Canada on the 1st instant into the General Postal Union, it is notified that from that date the postage to be charged on correspondence for Canada will be according to the rates in force for Union Countries generally, viz.:—

Letters, per ½ oz. 12 cts.; or via Brindisi only, 16 cts.

Registration, 8 cts.

Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cts.; or via Brindisi only, 4 cts.

Books and Patterns, per 2 oz. 4 cts.; or via Brindisi only, 6 cts.

All correspondence for Canada is sent via San Francisco unless specially otherwise directed.

The Times of the 20th May says:—A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested, for philanthropic reasons, in prison discipline was held on Friday at the rooms of the Social Science Association, the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. The Swedish Government have issued invitations to an International Prison Congress to be held at Stockholm, in pursuance of the London Congress in 1872, that at Brussels in 1874, and the meeting in 1876 of the Commission of the Congress at Brussels. Friday's meeting was preliminary to the Congress, and was opened by a lengthened statement on the objects and history of the Congress by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines. Lord Carnarvon said he thought it would be unwise, and, indeed, impossible to lay down any universal rules that would be applicable to all nations. It did, on the other hand, seem to him that out of the sea of theorist, some principles emerged which might be safely adopted by all, if not enforced on all. To sum up some of the most important, he would say (assuming, of course, some form of classification) that there should be separation of prisoners, at all events by night; secondly, the system should be based upon a progressive advancement of prisoners from a lower to a higher class, such advancement being made to depend upon their conduct; and not only upon their conduct, but on some practical proof and test of it—namely, work done in the prison. Thirdly, all should be agreed that the old form of brutal punishment was at an end, and that what punishments were necessary for the maintenance of discipline should be as moderate as possible, and, above all, should be absolutely certain. There should be no doubt in the mind of the prisoner as to the amount of the punishment, and its incidence. Lastly, mere needless work for the sake of punishment was again

a theory which had disappeared. It would be very wrong to sacrifice prison discipline to remunerative work; but, on the other hand, that work, so far as it could be, should be made productive, and to attain a useful end. He held that all those principles which he had enunciated were really accepted; and, it was impossible to refrain from the expression of great thankfulness that that was the case. A resolution affirming the approval by the meeting of the objects of the International Penitentiary Congress to be held at Stockholm was moved by Lord Reay, seconded by Cardinal Manning, and carried.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

6th July, 1878.

#### POLICE SERVANT.

The remanded case in which Tam Aze, widow, and Ng Achung, both servants in the employment of P. G. Alexander MacDougall (No. 36), came on again today. It may be remembered that the defendants were charged on the 2nd instant with being concerned in stealing a five-dollar note and four ten-cent pieces, the property of their master. The circumstances are these: their master returned home at about 8 p.m., and lay down on the sofa until about 10 o'clock. He then got up and retired to bed, hanging his unmentionables on a peg. The next morning he missed a five-dollar note and four ten-cent pieces which he had in his pocket the previous night. The aman (1st defendant) said he saw four ten-cent pieces on the sofa, when her master had been lying and she covered them over with an animal cassar. The boy (second defendant) denied having seen them when he cleaned the room. Subsequently he acknowledged having found three of the four ten-cent pieces in a flower pot on the verandah and had ordered a queue with the amount, and still later on he acknowledged that he had taken the four ten-cent pieces off the sofa. He had bought a new queue and something to eat. The 1st defendant was discharged, and the 2nd, who is 14 years of age, and said he had no parents, was sentenced to seven days' solitary confinement.

#### SERVANTS AGAIN.

Ching Aun, a horse-cooie, was charged with stealing two silver spoons, valued at \$4.80 each, the property of Mr. Danby, from his residence. From the evidence of one of Mr. Danby's servants, it would appear that the defendant was a friend of his, and came to visit him at Mr. Danby's house. The first time he came, one spoon was missing, but the accused was not suspected, as there were many other men about the place. Yesterday accused again called to see his dear friend (cousin probably or cousin's brother), and of course after passing the usual compliments of the day, refreshments (certainly not Mr. Danby's) were offered and accepted. One of Mr. Danby's spoons was brought into requisition to stir the tea, which was doubtless milked, sugar-ed, and sipped à la fan-yen. When the dear friend left, the spoon was missing; his pursuit was at once made, dear friend caught, indignation, pockets referred to, spoon discovered, surprise, apologies, entreaties, police, magistrate, explanation of the mistake, and four weeks' hard labour.

#### STRAIGLERS.

Edward Farley and Edward Kelly, seamen U.S. S. *Ranger*, were charged with being stragglers and ordered to be sent on board their ship.

#### SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court of Appeal.)

July 6, 1878.

#### IN THE ESTATE OF ANTONIO OLONA, DECEASED.

His Lordship Acting Chief Justice Snowden delivered the following judgment in this suit to-day:—The Court has deferred giving judgment in this case in the hope that the parties might agree to some mode of raising the question of law involved, which would be binding and conclusive. Before the case came on for argument, I urged both sides to enter into an agreement as provided by Section 88 of the Code, which is applicable to the circumstances. At the argument the full difficulties of the attempt to deal with the point of law raised, in proceedings under the Trustee Relief Ordinance of 7 of 1873, became more apparent, and the parties were again induced to try to arrange a case under Section 88 of the Code. The effort has now finally failed, and it only remains for the Court to deal with the case as best it can. The appeal is from a decision of Sir John Smale, that a debt due from the estate of Olona, the testator, to the assignee of the estate of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis, merchants of Manila, is barred by the Statute of Limitations. Leave to appeal was granted by Sir John Smale, the arguments have been heard, and it only remains for the Court to do the best it can under the circumstances. The proceedings are entirely informal. The Trustee Relief Ordinance No. 7 of 1873 never contemplated the consideration of claims on a testator's estate by unsatisfied creditors, nor does it provide any machinery by which such questions can be properly raised and finally decided. Section 8 of 7 of 1873 creates an Official Trustee; when creditors have been paid and a fund remains in the hands of Executrix coming under Trusts expressed in a will, it is a great convenience to Executors to hand over to the Official Trustee the trust funds to be administered. But the Ordinance was not passed to relieve Executors from their common duty or from the decision of claims made by creditors on their testator's estate. If they are sued in the ordinary way they have the opportunity of setting up any legal defence at their command. The proceeding in the case before us were on affidavit as directed by Section 8 of 7 of 1873, preferred by Mrs. Olona, the widow of deceased praying that the trust of the testator's will might be carried out, and that 2/3 of the sum of \$4,839.94, which had been handed over to the Official Trustee as and for a trust fund in which she was beneficially interested, might be paid out of Court to her. No bill was filed, and on this affidavit it was competent to the Court to make the order or not. But the order is disputed by creditors of the estate, and a claim is put forward which the Executors ought to have disposed of before the sum above mentioned was placed in the hands of the Official Trustee. It will be asked, How do creditors appear at all on these proceedings? What locus standi or they have? Except by consent they can have no locus standi. The present claimants come to Court in this way. By a mistake the Official Trustee was directed to advertise in the local papers, giving creditors notice to come in the prox-

their claims within a limited time under Ord. 9 of 1870, after, instead of before, the \$4,839 was paid over to the Official Trustee. The consequence was that the Assignee of the estate of Messrs. Russell & Sturgis and a Mr. Uriarte and a son of Mrs. Olona who is himself beneficially interested under his father's will appeared to prove claims. At the hearing of Mrs. Olona's petition the learned Attorney General appeared for Mr. Uriarte and Mr. Olona, and Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., for Mrs. Olona. Mr. Francis appearing for the Assignee of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis. It is impossible to say how they appeared unless it was by consent. This Mr. Hayllar I understand repudiated—or says that at any rate though protesting he consented in a certain sense—supposing that the question of these claims was to be decided once for all by the presiding Judge, and somehow or other orally, and without my pleading; the Statute of Limitations was put forward as a bar to the claim. Sir John Smale, always alleging that the proceedings were invalid except by consent, decided against the claim of Mr. Francis' client, but gave leave to appeal. Leave to appeal from the decision of any Judge sitting alone on the hearing of any suit or proceeding is a matter of right by Ordinance 12 of 1873 Section 18. But the proceeding contemplated is some regular and formal proceeding in which the Court is capable of giving a final decision. Everything which took place at the hearing of Mrs. Olona's petition except Mr. Hayllar's application was really *cavum non iudicium*. Under the proceedings taken under Section 5 of the Ordinance for the relief of Trustees and Executors it is impossible to make any order at all, supposing the creditors' claim were to be held good. In the first place the Executors are not before the Court, and the questions whether the Statute of Limitations has run as between the creditors and the executors, or as between the legatees and the creditors might be very different matters. But it is clear that the executors are the persons to contest this point if they choose to do so, in the ordinary course of law, and whether any acknowledgement within 6 years by the legatees takes the debt out of the Statute as against them might be a point to be considered in a proper Court. Moreover whenever fund is paid into the hands of the Official Trustee it is a trust fund, and to be administered as such. Supposing the Court found that the claim of the assignee of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis is not varied by the Statute, what power has it to order Mrs. Olona's trust money to be paid to her husband's creditors. None whatever, nor do I think that any ordinary consent such as Mr. Hayllar is supposed to have given on the hearing before Sir J. Smale would cure the defect. Nothing short of the sort of agreement contemplated by Section 88 of the Code could have that effect, and then the consent of all the parties would practically take the fund out of the scope of the Trustees' Relief Ordinance. The appeal must be dismissed, but inasmuch as the creditors appeared in obedience to the notices given, the fund in Court must meet the costs. On the Executors presenting a petition, the Court will order the sum of \$4,839.94 to be paid out to them, when they will be able to decide to whom the fund is justly due.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

MOMUS VERSUS THESPIS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

July 6, 1878.

SIR,—Seventeen years I have been catering for the entertainment of the European exiles in the "Gorgeous East." In my travels through India, I have visited, not once, but many times, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, The North West Provinces, The Punjab even as far as distant Peshawur; I likewise have itinerated through Ceylon, Burmah, The Straits Settlements, China, and Japan. I have had the honor of being immediately patronised by their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Mayo, Lord Northbrook, Lord and Lady Napier of Murchison and Ettrick, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Hercules Robinson, Lord Strathnairn, Sir Richard and Lady Temple, H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh, H. G. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, The Maharajah of Puttials, The Maharajah of Vizagapatam, Sir Salai Jung, The Maharajah of Benares, H. E. Lord and Lady Lytton, and last, but not least, (in his own estimation) "An Old Thespian." From all, with the exception of the last mentioned, I have received nothing but the highest praise for my endeavours to amuse them, and no doubt I would have amused even him, had he not eaten something that disagreed with him. Four times I have visited Hongkong, each time I have been received favorably and have achieved a fair amount of success, but was not until my fourth visit that I was publicly informed that I made my patrons and their friends "the butt of a buffoon's ribald tongue."

"An Old Thespian" with his bile at boiling point (no pun intended, or I would have written *bilious*) abhors me as follows:—"I patronised Mr. Carson's entertainment on the occasion of their (sic) last visit to Hongkong, and was agreeably surprised to find the company fairly good; for the Far East." And yet last night's audience was a very poor one. The reasons for this are not far to seek, and it is perhaps as well that performers who honour us with their company should understand why they have so frequently to waste their sweat on successive rows of empty benches."

"People have been so often taken in by the system of untruthful, puffing advertisement, so much in vogue among professional people in this quarter of the globe, that they are naturally enough chary in supporting persons who frequently prove arrant impostors. Another custom that of indulging in vulgar attempts at wit, at the expense of residents of the Colony, under the title of local hits and blussons, prevents dozens of respectable people from attending performances, which in all other respects, save this, may be eminently satisfactory."

"How different from your remarks in your issue of the 4th inst., with respect to the same performance. You say—

"We think some allowance should be made for the dispiriting effect upon a company of having to play before only partially filled benches, with the thermometer registering about eighty-eight. An excellent programme is advertised for Saturday next, and it is to be hoped there will be a good house, to encourage Dave in his efforts to relieve the monotony of the life of foreign residents in this benighted quarter of the globe."

But, *saints* know, Mr. Editor, I hope may never have a worse house, for I assure you it was a hideously well paying one.

"An Old Thespian" says that "I am particularly grieved on local hits."

Now, I remember giving on Wednesday last, was I consider, a good-natured, harmless joke against yourself. Mr. Ferrell, my interlocutor, in reply to a question put by me, answered with such a voluble flow of grammar that when he had finished, I asked him if he was practising to get the editorial of the *China Mail*, or something to that effect.

I have not the slightest doubt that your correspondent "An Old Thespian" bears no inconsiderable amount of malice, and I leave it to the Hongkong public to judge if it is not so.

With reference to my not appearing as the Bengalee Baboo, I can assure you that it was not until the last moment I discovered that the principal portion of the dress had not been brought to the Theatre. What was I to do? There was no time to go to the Hotel, so I was compelled to substitute the songs given by Mr. Norville and Mr. Ferrell.

It is easy for any one under a name de-

signed to attack a public man; I am known all over the world as a responsible, garrulous person for public amusement, and as an honest upright man. No bills left unpaid.

Who is "An Old Thespian?" He is certainly no musician, or he would not have made the egregious mistake of calling Mr. Arnold's voice a powerful bass; Mr. Arnold possesses an agreeable baritone, and as such, was engaged by me from St. James's Hall, London.

With respect to the ballad "Nancy Lee," (without reference to the singer, who has been recognised in Europe and throughout the East as a powerful soprano,) allow me to assure "An Old Thespian" that the slur

passes on Mrs. Carson's piano forte accompaniment, is with the rest of his remarks, totally uncalled for. He says—

"The accompaniment, also—which is what is technically termed a running accompaniment—was open to improvement."

There is not what is technically termed a running accompaniment in any part of the ballad, in proof of which, I send you the printed copy of the same. Again, the momentous question arises, Who is "An Old Thespian?" If he is a gentleman, why has he not given his name? He has used mine.

Sir, your paper travels, and if I had allowed myself to go undefended, there is allowed to doubt that his remarks would have proved detrimental to myself, and company in places I am about to visit. I abhor your anonymous writer; I consider him to be a veritable Snake in the Grass, but I am in good company. His Excellency the Governor has his share of them.

DAVE CARSON.

We have been requested to insert the following letter, which was originally addressed to the editor of the *Amoy Shipping Report*:

Sir,—Having noticed in your report of 11th December 1877 a letter from a shipmaster setting forth the dissatisfaction felt by that community on account of the unreasonable portion of Amoy Harbour, that is monopolized by steamers' buoys, and steamers, and having myself been subject to losses both of time and money from being forced into foul anchorages through the grievance mentioned,

I feel that persevering representation to the authorities is necessary to right this unreasonable wrong.

I therefore take the liberty of trespassing upon your limited space also to show that the feelings represented by a brother shipmaster some six months past do still exist, and ever will until the Harbour authorities of this port grant equal privileges to all visitors.

The writer states that it is doubtless necessary to afford every facility for the quick despatch of steamers from ports of call on the coast, but let me assure you that these facilities should not be at the sacrifice of sailing vessels.

I for my part fail to see wherein lies the justice, of steamers being provided or appropriating a portion of Amoy Harbour invariably the best and most secure, and placing therein buoys for their own immediate convenience detrimental to the mercantile interests generally, when these steamers are actually provided with the power and speed to move and manoeuvre with the speed equal to meet the reasonable demands of the nineteenth century.

Further I would remark that some of the buoys laying in this Harbour are moored so nearly as much room to swing (in a breeze of wind) as if they were laying at single anchor, and sailing vessels moored within reasonable distance of a buoy are often put to the trouble and expense of removing to prevent damage to themselves which doubtless they would have to bear on account of this acknowledged monopoly of steam.

I think you will conclude by saying that the shipmasters feel this monopoly to be a decided injustice to the windjammer, and trust that the authorities will take into consideration the statements

## Portfolio.

## A FIRESIDE PIECE.

Outside the blast is making riot,  
And through the darkness the snowflakes fall;  
Here in my little room all is quiet,  
Warm and dry, and so snug withal.

Musing I sit on my cushioned settle,  
Facing the firelight's fitful shine;  
Sing the soft sunbeam's hushing lull,  
Song that seem echoes of "auld lang syne."

And close beside me the cat sits purring,  
Warming her paws at the cheery glam;

The flames keep flitting, and flickering, and  
Whirring.

My mind is leaped in a realm of dream.

Many long, long-forgotten summer-songs  
Rise up, wraith-like, before my view;

Some in the brightness of masking mornmors,

Some with their splendours bedimmed in hue.

Lovely, sereno-faced women sweetly  
Meavings divine in a glance convey;

Revelers, mingling among them fleetly;

Caper and laugh, and are madly gay.

Marble gods in the distance tower;

Near them, dream-like in beauty rare,

Is a fairy grove that has burst in flower,

And sheds perfume on the moonlit air.

Castles full many of wizard story  
Trot along with their crests awry;

Knights behind them, in full-plumed glory,

With troops of their squires come riding by.

"Tis gone! The beautiful dream is over!

Away like a phantom the pageant draws!

Oh dear! The kettle is boiling over,

And pussy is yelling with scalded paws.

—Theodore Martin, from Heine.

## POWER.

His tongue was framed to music,  
And his hand was armed with skill,

His face was the mould of beauty,

And his heart the throne of will.

There is not yet any inventory of a man's faculties, any more than a table of his epitomes. Who shall set a limit to the influence of a human being? There are men who, by their sympathy and attractions carry nations with them, and lead the activity of the human race. And if there be such a tie that, wherever the mind of man goes, nature will accompany him, perhaps there are men whose magnetisms are of that force to draw material and elemental powers, and where they appear, immense instrumentalities organize and bind them.

I am of a different opinion. But tell me, what sort of a person is this former master of hers?

"All I know about him is that he's a cross-grained, old curmudgeon, living about a mile out of Farnham, who scrapes money together by lending small sums upon notes-of-hand at short dates and at enormous interest. Flint Jackson talk about here call him."

"At all events, forward the letter at once, and to-morrow we shall see—what we shall see. Good-evening."

It turned out as I anticipated. A few minutes after the prisoners were brought into the justice-room, a Guildford solicitor of much local celebrity arrived, and announced that he appeared for both the incited parties. He was allowed a private conference with them, at the close of which he stated that his clients would serve their defence. They were at once committed for trial, and I overheard the solicitor assure the woman that the ablest counsel on the circuit would be retained in their behalf.

I had no longer a doubt that it was my duty to know something further of this suddenly generous Flint Jackson, though how to set about it was a matter of considerable difficulty. There was no legal presence for a search-warrant, and I doubted the prudence of proceeding upon my own responsibility with so astute an old fox as Jackson was represented to be; for, supposing him to be a confederate with the burglar, he had by this time in all probability sent the stolen property away—to London in all likelihood; and should I find nothing, the consequences of ransacking his house merely because he had provided a former servant with legal assistance would be serious. Under these circumstances I wrote to headquarters for instructions, and that nothing is got for nothing characterizes all valuable minds, and must control every effort that is made by an industrious one. The most valiant men are the best believers in the tension of the laws. "All the great captains," said Bonaparte, "have performed vast achievements by conforming with the rules of the art—by adjusting efforts to obstacles."

The key to the age may be this, or that, or the other, as the young orators describe, the key to all ages is imbecility—imbecility in the vast majority of men, at all times, and even in heroes, in all but certain eminent moments; victims of gravity, custom, and fear. This gives force to the strong—that the multitude have no habit of self-reliance or original action.

We must reckon success a constitutional trait. Courage, the old physicians taught (and their meaning holds if their physiology is a little mythical) courage, or the degree of life, is as the degree of circulation of the blood in the arteries.

"During passion, anger, fury, trials of strength, wrestling, fighting, a large amount of blood is collected in the arteries, the maintenance of bodily strength requiring it, and but little is sent into the veins. This condition is constant with intrepid persons."

Where the arteries hold their blood, is courage and adventure possible. Where they pour it unrestrained into the veins the spirit is low and feeble. For performance of great mark it needs extraordinary health. If Eric is robust health, and has slept well, and is at the top of his condition, and thirty years old, at his departure from Greenland he will steer west, and his ships will reach Newfoundland. But take out Eric, and put in a stronger and bolder man—Bjorn of Tuorin—and the ships will with just as much ease, sail six hundred, one thousand, fifteen hundred miles further, and reach Labrador and New England. There is no chance in results. With adults as with children, one class enter cordially into the game, and whirl with the whirling world; the others have cold hands and remain hydantes; or are only dragged in by the humour and vivacity of those who can carry a dead weight. The first wealth is health. Blistness is poor-spirited, and cannot serve any one; it must husband its resources to live. But health of fulness answers its own ends, and has to spare rub over and inundates the neighbourhoods and crevices of other men's necessities.—R. W. Emerson.

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.  
By 'Waters.'

FLINT JACKSON.

I was ordered to Farnham to investigate a case of burglary committed in the house of a gentleman of the name of Hurley, during the temporary absence of the family, which had completely nonplussed the unpractised Detectives of the place, albeit it was not a stroke at all difficult to read. The premises was quickly plain to me, had been broken into, but out of; and a watch being set upon the motions of the very sanguine and clever person left in charge of the house and property, it was speedily discovered that the robbery had been effected by herself and a confederate of the name of Dawkins, her brother-in-law. Some of the stolen goods were found secreted at his lodgings; but the most valuable portion, consisting of plate and a small quantity of jewellery, had disappeared; it had been sold to a party who had converted it into money, as considerable sums, in

sovereigns, were found upon both Dawkins and the woman, Sarah Purday. Now, as it had been clearly ascertained that neither of the prisoners had left Farnham since the burglary, it was manifest there was a receiver near at hand who had purchased the missing articles. Dawkins and Purday were, however, dumb as stones upon the subject; and nothing occurred to point suspicion till early in the evening previous to the second examination of the prisoners before the magistrates, when Sarah Purday asked for pen, ink, and paper for the purpose of writing to one Mr Jackson, in whose service she had formerly lived. I happened to be at the prison, and of course took the liberty of carefully unsigning her note and reading it. It revealed nothing; and save by its extremely cautious wording, and abrupt peremptory tone, coming from a servant of her former master, suggested nothing. I had carefully reckoned the number of sheets of paper sent into the cell, and now on recounting them found that three were missing. The turnkey returned immediately, and asked for the two other letters she had written. The woman denied having written any other, and for proof pointed to the torn fragments of the missing sheets lying on the door. These were gathered up and brought to me; but I could make nothing out of them, every word having been carelessly run through with the pen and converted into an unintelligible blot. The request contained in the actually written letter was one simple enough in itself, merely, that Mr Jackson would not on any account fail to provide her, in consideration of past services, with legal assistance on the morrow. The first nine words were strongly underlined; and I made out after a good deal of trouble that the word "presence" had been partially effaced and "account" substituted for it.

She need not have wasted three sheets of paper upon such a nonsensical request as that, observed the turnkey. "Old Jackson wouldn't give sixpence to save her or anybody else from the gallows."

"I am of a different opinion. But tell me, what sort of a person is this former master of hers?"

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The appearance of Jackson entirely answered to the popular prefix of Flint attached to his name. He was a wiry, gnarled, heavy-browed, iron-jawed fellow of about sixty, with deep-set eyes glinting with minister and greedy instincts. His wife, older than he, and as deaf apparently as the door of a dungeon, wore a simpering, imbecile look of weariness; and the apothecary quickly discovered that she had been poisoned with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), a quantity of which he, Morgan, had sold a few days previously to Mrs. Jackson, who, when purchasing it, said Mr. Jackson wanted it to apply to some warts that annoyed him. Morgan fortunately knew the proper remedy, and desired Jackson, who was in the room, and seemingly very anxious and hurried, to bring some soap instantly, the decoction of which he proposed to give immediately to the seemingly dying man. The woman-servant was gone to find Mrs. Rogers, who had left about ten minutes before, having first made the tea in which the poison had been taken. Jackson hurried out of the apartment, but was gone so long that Morgan, becoming impatient, scraped a quantity of plaster off the wall, and submitted it with the best effect. At last Jackson came back, and said there was unfortunately not a particle

something like £1500. There were, however, some law difficulties in the way, which dictated if the business was placed in his hands, to overcome for a consideration, and in the meantime to supply board and lodging and such necessary sum of money as Henry Rogers might require. With this brilliant prospect in view, service became at once utterly distasteful. The fortunate legeates had for some time courted Mary Elking, one of the ladies' maids, a pretty bright-eyed brimstone; and they were both united in the bonds of holy matrimony on the very day the warnings had been given. Since then they had lived at Jackson's in daily expectation of their fortune, with which they proposed to start in the public-house.

Finding myself unrecognized, I called like wild-fire. In a few minutes it was upon everybody's tongue: the hints of the quarrelsome life the young couple led, artfully spread by Jackson, were recalled, and no doubt appeared to be entertained of the truth of the dreadful charge. I presented a strange study. Henry Rogers was boisterously excited, and not only drinking freely himself, but treating a dozen rounds round him, the cost of which he from time to time called upon "Old Flint," as he courteously styled his ancient friend, to discharge.

"Come, fork out, Old Flint!" he cried again and again. "It'll be all right, you know, in a day or two, and a few halfpence over. Shell out, old fellow! What signifies, so you're happy!"

Jackson complied with an affection of acquiescent gaiety ludicrous to behold. It was evident that each successive pull at his purse was like wrenching a tooth out of his head, and yet while the dismal smile wrinkled his wolfish mouth, he kept exclaiming: "A fine lad—a fine lad! Ah! another round! He minds money no more than as if gold was as plentiful as gravel! But a fine generous lad for all that!"

Jackson, I perceived, drank considerably, as if incited thereto by compressed savageness. The pretty young wife would not taste a drop, but tears frequently filled her eyes, and bitterness pointed her words as she vainly implored her husband to leave the place and go home with her. To all her remonstrances the maudlin drunkard replied only by folly, varied occasionally by an attempt at a line or two of the song of "The Thorn."

"But you will plant thorns, Henry," rejoined the provoked wife in a louder and angrier tone than she ought perhaps to have used—not only in my bosom, but your own, if you go on in this scathful disgraceful!"

"Always quarrelling, always quarrelling!" remarked Jackson pointedly, towards the by-standers.

"Who is always quarrelling?" demanded the young wife sharply. "Do you mean Henry and me?"

"I was only saying, my dear, that you don't like your husband to be so generous and free-hearted—that's all," replied Jackson, with a confidential wink at the person next him.

"Free-hearted and generous! Foolish and crazy, you mean!" rejoined the wife, who was much exalted. "And you ought to be ashamed of yourself to give him money for such brutal purposes!"

"Always quarrelling!" iterated Jackson, but this time unheard by Mrs. Rogers, always perpetually quarrelling!"

I could not quite comprehend all this. If so large a sum as £1500 was really coming to the young man, why so much trouble? I asked him to his testimony that she and her husband were always quarrelling, it was proved by a respectable person that high words had passed between them on the evening previous to the day the criminal offence was committed, and that foolish, passionate expressions had escaped her about wishing to be rid of such a drunken wretch. This evidence, combined with the medical testimony, appeared so conclusive to the magistrates that spite of the unfortunate woman's wild protestations of innocence, and the rending agony which convulsed her frame and almost choked her utterance, she was remanded to prison till that day-week, when the magistrates informed her, she continued, speaking with increasing emotion and rapidity; "and oh, believe me, Mr. Waters, if you can, that it is not solely a selfish motive which induces me to aid in saving Mary Rogers from destruction. I was not deaf to her importunity."

My conviction, however, was not evidence, and I felt that I should need even more than my wonted good-fortune to bring the black crime home to the real perpetrator. For the present, at all events, I must keep silence—a resolve I found hard to persist in at the examination of the accused wife, an hour or two afterwards, before the county magistrates. Jackson had hardened himself to iron, and gave his lying evidence with ruthless self-possession. He had not deaf to her importunity, and that foolish, passionate expression had escaped her about wishing to be rid of such a drunken wretch. This evidence, combined with the medical testimony, appeared so conclusive to the magistrates that spite of the unfortunate woman's wild protestations of innocence, and the rending agony which convulsed her frame and almost choked her utterance, she was remanded to prison till that day-week, when the magistrates informed her, she continued, speaking with increasing emotion and rapidity; "and oh, believe me, Mr. Waters, if you can, that it is not solely a selfish motive which induces me to aid in saving Mary Rogers from destruction. I was not deaf to her importunity."

Tears welled up to the fierce eyes, but they were quickly brushed away, and she continued somewhat more calmly: "You have heard, I dare say, that Jackson has a strange habit of talking in his sleep."

"I have, and that he once consulted Morgan as to whether there was any cure for it. It was that which partly suggested—"

"It is, I believe, a mere fancy of his," she interrupted; "or at anyrate the habit is not so frequent, nor what he says so intelligible as he thoroughly believes and fears it, from some former circumstance, to be. His deaf wife cannot understand him, and he takes care never even to doze except in his presence only."

"Well; but I do not see how!"

"Hear me out, if you please. Jackson never wastes a candle to drink or sleep by, and at this time of the year there will be no fire. If he speaks to his wife he does not expect her, from her wooden deafness, to answer him. Do you begin to perceive my drift?"

"Upon my word, I do not."

"What if upon awaking, Jackson finds that his wife is Mr. Waters, and that Mr. Waters relates to him all that he has disclosed in his sleep: that Mr. Hurley's plate is buried in the garden near the lime-tree; that he, Jackson, received a thousand pounds six weeks ago of Henry Rogers's fortune, and that the money is now in the recess on the top-landing, the key of which is in his breast-pocket; that he was the receiver of this plate stolen from a house in the close at Salisbury a twelvemonth ago, and sold in London for four hundred and fifty pounds. All this hurled at him," continued the woman with wild energy and flashing eyes, "what else might not a bold, quick-witted man make him believe he had confessed, revealed in his brief sleep?"

I had been sitting on a bench; but as these rapid disclosures burst from her lips, and I saw the use to which they might be turned, I rose slowly and in some sort involuntarily to my feet, lifted up, as it were, by the energy of her fiery words.

"Heaven reward you!" I exclaimed, shaking both her hands in mine. "You have, unless I blunder, rescued an innocent woman from the scold."

"Mr. Waters," she exclaimed, in a changed, palpitating voice, as I was passing forth; "when all is done, you will not forget me?"

"That I will not, by my own hopes of mercy in the hereafter. Adieu!"

At a quarter past nine that evening, I accompanied by two Farnham constables knocked at the door of Jackson's house. Henry Rogers, I should state, had been removed to the village. The door was opened by the woman-servant, and we went in. "I have a warrant for your arrest, Jane Riddet," I said, "as an accomplice in the plate-stealing the other day. There don't scream, but listen to me." I then intimated the terms upon which alone she could expect favour. She tremblingly promised compliance, and after placing the constables outside in concealment, but within hearing, I proceeded to the parlour, secured the terrified old woman, and confined her safely in a distant outhouse.

"Now, Riddet," I said, "quick with one of the old lady's gowns, a shawl, esp., &c. These were brought, and I returned to the parlour. It was a roomy apartment, with small diamond-paned windows, and just then very faintly illuminated by the starlight. There were two large high-backed easy-chairs, and I prepared to take possession of the chair recently vacated by Jackson's wife.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermudas, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—

Letters,	12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only—

Letters,	16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Via San Francisco, or Manila.	Via Manila.	Via Brindisi.
Letters,	22	26
Registration,	12	12
Newspapers,	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), Mexico (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), Salvador (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters,	16	34	38
Registration,	None.	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters,	12*	16	20
Registration,	8	12	12
Newspapers,	2*	4	6
Books & Patterns,	4*	6	8

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,	30	40	50
Newspapers,	6	8	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12
Registration;	12	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.E.), Newfoundland:—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4*	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8*	6	8

W. India, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters,	—	34	38
Newspapers,	—	4	6
Books & Patterns,	—	8	10
Registration,	—	10	12

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	8	2	3
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions mentioned can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unjoined.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they are packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples.

5th. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule is infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass) or cases containing glass, or any like substance, drawings, prints, maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

3. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents is first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, who may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Panel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pahko, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, or by the method of marking the envelope.

2. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor may an enclosure sealed or attached to the Post Office, or otherwise be sent through the Post Office, or be sent to the addressee.

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Local Panel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pahko, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, or by the method of marking the envelope.

2. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor may an enclosure sealed or attached to the Post Office, or otherwise be sent through the Post Office, or be sent to the addressee.

3. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents is first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, who may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *b.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.**
1. From Green Island to the Gaa Works.
  2. From Ga Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

**Vessel's Name.** **Captain.** **Flag and Reg.** **Tons.** **Date of Arrival.** **Consignee or Agents.** **Destination.** **Remarks.**

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.	
Steamers								
Eegan	Stewart	Brit. str.	846	July 4	Linstead & Co.			
Argentino	Barnett	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Marseilles, &c.	For Sale To-day	
Ava	Hernandez	Fch. str.	217	July 18	Messageries Maritimes		Laid up	
Bertha	Langley	Brit. str.	1421	June 18	Meyer & Co.			
Bombay		Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong			
Camosa	Wharton	Brit. str.	845	July 4	Bun Hin & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-day	
Cariboo		Brit. str.	507	July 4	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	11th inst.	
Danube	Clancy	Brit. str.	222	July 4	Remedios & Co.	Amoy and Manila	To-day	
Emu	Blanco	Span. str.	117	July 11	H. K. & W'pos Dock Co.		Tug Flying	
Fame	Stognani	Brit. str.	697	April 18	Gee Cheong Hong	K'loon Dock		
Fitzpatrick	Humphries	Brit. str.	859	July 3	Linstead & Co.			
Imbat	de Smith	Brit. str.	1865	July 4	David Sasoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.		
Japan	Weber	Dut. str.	886	July 1	Top Kee & Co.	S'pore and Penang		
Kienchow	Punchard	Brit. str.	675	July 1	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports		
Kwangtung		Brit. str.	1035	July 1	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Lorne	McCulloch	Brit. str.	511	July 1	Melchers & Co.	Manila	To-day	
Macan	Erquiaga	Span. str.	571	July 1	Russell & Co.			
Madras	Richardson	Brit. str.	1079	June 20	Linstead & Co.			
Marcia	Broker	Brit. str.	1050	May 26	Siemens & Co.			
Mayenne	Yin Chun Yen	Anna. str.	659	June 20				
Mecca	Monney	Brit. str.	654	July 6	Landstein & Co.	Swatow		
Norma	Walker	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	London, &c.	at daylight	
Patroclos	White	Brit. str.	1850	July 5	Butfield & Swire		K'loon Dock	
Salvadora	arrinaga	Span. str.	635	June 29	Remedios & Co.		8th inst.	
Sea Gull	smith	Brit. str.	997	June 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Taiwan	Young	Brit. str.	408	July 4	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Thales	Pocock	Brit. str.	878	July 4	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.			
Venice	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	July 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Volga	Kolland	Fch. str.	1000	July 3	Messageries Maritimes			
West Stanley	ashley	Brit. str.	993	July 3	Siemens & Co.			
Yangtze	Schulte	Brit. str.	782	June 28	Siemens & Co.			
Yeo	Ashon	Brit. str.	580	July 3	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Yutting	Goggins	Brit. str.	268	July 4	Kwok Acheong			
Sailing Vessels								
Annie Bertha	Peterson	Ger. bge	468	June 30	Wm. Bustau & Co.			
Annie Lornay	Gale	Brit. bge	752	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London		
Areola	Panery	Brit. bge	947	April 24	Carlovitz & Co.	Calao		
Aristide	Briand	Foh. bge	399	May 30	Carlovitz & Co.			
Van Middelburg	Blanker	Dutch bge	628	June 17	Siemens & Co.			
C. L. Pearson	Swain	Am. 3m. sc	664	June 1	Order	Newchwang		
Channel Queen	Lelecheur	Brit. bge	609	June 19	Edward Schellihans & Co.			
Charlotte Andrew	Place	Brit. bge	856	June 19	Reinaldo & Co.			
Clivale	Nissen	Ger. bge	379	June 17	Siemens & Co.			
Conchita	aras	Span. bge	430	June 17	Remedios & Co.			
Eleanor	Jobson	Brit. bge	431	June 10	Voyer & Co.			
Fair Leader	Morris	Brit. bge	497	June 16	Russell & Co.			
Frederick	Kermode	Brit. bge	909	May 30	Norton & Co.			
Frederick	Wulf	Ger. bge	594	May 29	Wm. Bustau & Co.			
Guru	McGregor	Brit. bg	280	June 12	Boneo Co., Limited	London		
H. G. Johnson	Colby	mer. bge	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York		
Hedwig	Warthen	Ger. bge	818	June 21	Melchers & Co.			
Highlander	Hutchinson	mer. sh.	1352	June 18	Captain			
Hindostan	Belyea	Frit. sh.	1547	June 20	F. & O. S. N. Co.			
Jean Pierre	Legasse	Foh. bge	697	June 18	Landowitz & Co.			
Julie	Launay	Foh. bge	504	July 5	Carlowitz & Co.			
Kate Taham	Pittethly	Frit. bge	275	July 4	Birley & Co.			
Kenton	Colvin	Brit. bge	657	June 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London		
Lodore	Jones	Frit. sh.	860	June 19	Meyer & Co.			
Magdala	McKeon	Brit. bge	1239	June 20	Meyer & Co.			
Marquis of Argyle	Barstow	Amer. bge	500	June 26	Carlovitz & Co.			
Minna	Bartholomew	Brit. bge	549	May 29	Landstein & Co.			
Moss Glen	Nicholls	Brit. bge	724	May 24	Russell & Co.			
Navesink	Barstow	Amer. bge	611	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Nicolaus	Stilken	Ger. bge	157	July 6	Amhold, Karberg & Co.			
Norman Court	Shewan	Brit. bge	894	June 10	Turner & Co.			
Northern Star	Wortley	Brit. bge	327	June 21	Wieder & Co.			
Nyassa	Garrison	Brit. sh.	799	May 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Ocean Baser	Windholt	Brit. 3m. sc	201	July 5	Moser			
Oscar	Taggart	Brit. bge	735	July 5	Melchers & Co.			
Per Ardua	Bishop	Brit. bge	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.			
Riffman	Brown	Amer. bge	718	June 3	Rozario & Co.			
Rosetta McNeil	Ilverspraw	Swed. bge	475	June 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Saga	Ilverspraw	Swed. bge	702	May 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Sail Fish	Williams	Amer. bge	466	July 3	Wm. Bustau & Co.			
Sine	Worensen	Ger. bge	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Sir Charles Napier	French	Brit. sh.	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.			
Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Brit. sh.	1004	June 21	Meyer & Co.			
Sontag	Simmons	Amer. bge	387	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.			
Sully	Clough	Amer. bge	1090	Sept. 28	Russell & Co.			
Sumatra	Ts Hong Kong	Span. sh.	636	July 6	Yuen Fat Hong	Tientsin		
The Frederick	Koop	Brit. bge	812	July 2	Order			
Tokata	Harrison	Brit. bge	805	June 2	Rozario & Co.			
Tyburn	Golder	Brit. bge	948	June 19	Olyphant & Co.			
Wm. H. Deltz	Endicott	Am. 3m. sc	487	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Villa de Kivadava	Camus	Span. bge	261	June 14	Brandao & Co.	Manila		
WHAMFOA								
Condor	Gedey	Ger. bg	241	June 29	Wieder & Co.	Tientsin		
Helene	Volduudsen	Ger. bge	372	June 5	Wieder & Co.	Honolulu & Callao		
Perusia	Mohrdy	Bel. str.	3300	May 4	Olyphant & Co.			
CANTON	China	Ackermann	str.	648	July 6	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor. age.	Flag.	Call.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Growler	7 h	British	gun vessel	484	4	120	June 14	C. E. D. Willcox
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	484	4	120	May 16	R. Evans
Marques de la Victoria	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	1200	... ... ...	... ... ...	June 18	Dn. Manuel de Uira
Meeane	6 h	British	military hospital	2861	4	60	... ... ...	W. Carey
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	450	4	60	June 10	H. D. Manley
Ranger	6 h	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	... ...	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 o	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3867	20	250	May 14	Lt.-Com. Annesley
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	856	2</td			